

# NATIONAL RECORDER.

"Nec araneorum sane textus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignunt, nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes."

**VOL. II. Philadelphia, November 27, 1819. No. 22.**

The decision of the *Missouri Question* will form a grand era in our history; it will determine in a great degree the future character and destiny of the nation. Those who believe that public virtue and national prosperity are never separated, must look forward to the approaching session of Congress with a most earnest anxiety for the result of their deliberations upon it, and with a most ardent wish that they may use their authority in such a manner as to remove the disease now attacking the very vitals of our republic. That *all men are born free and equal*, is a doctrine promulgated by all our constitutions, and proudly boasted of as distinguishing us from the most favoured nations of the world. The existence of any thing so inconsistent with this profession as is the evil we now reprobate, cannot be imputed to the nation, for it was forced upon us by our British ancestors, and we have always used every opportunity to remove it; but if we now permit its extension to lands yet unpolluted, we shall stand convicted before the world, of voluntary continuance in a crime we have affected to deplore.

*This is the last time* that with any hope of success we can raise our voices against it. Every new state that shall be permitted to retain this power, will array itself against us, and the contest will become more and more desperate, till avarice and cruelty obtain a decisive victory, and all restraints to this iniquity be done away for ever. If that shall take place it does not require the spirit of prophecy to foretel the fearful event. Repeated insurrections will prepare the way for a servile war, in which the wrongs of human nature will be deeply avenged, those who escape must shelter themselves with those who now warn them, a disunion of the states must take

place, and the hopes of the nation will be trampled in the dust.

The public meeting, the proceedings of which are recorded in the following pages, was the most respectable and the most animating that we have ever seen. From young men this is but faint praise; but we will add, that we do not hope *ever* to attend another which shall be equal in the greatness of the cause, in the ability with which it was advocated, and in the sublimity of the effect. Were we in any degree capable of communicating its spirit, or could we transfer to our readers the feelings that were excited in ourselves, we should be most happy.

The business was commenced by an address from Mr. Binney, in which, after explaining the object of the meeting, and stating the points in dispute in the last Congress, he proceeded to examine the right of that body to make the prohibition, and the expediency of exercising it.

By a clear and forcible exposition of the sense of the constitution, not only from its own words, which have been said to have been carelessly used, but from the invariable practice under it, he demonstrated irresistibly the full authority of Congress. Were it possible that any one holding the contrary opinion could be free from prejudice, his conviction of the truth, after hearing this discourse, would be as distinct as the light of heaven.

We had never seen so strongly or so clearly the arguments that may be deduced from the phraseology of the constitution, when it speaks of the equal rights to which the new states shall be entitled. It was triumphantly established that the strict interpretation for which we contend, was the undoubted intention of its authors, and that they never believed the power of authorising crime, essential to perfect freedom.

While discussing the question of expediency, the orator was inspired by the full force of the subject, and though there are few here who have thought at all, who were not before perfectly convinced that the crime is as repugnant to our interest, as it is destructive to virtue and offensive to God, there was no one present who did not feel his own sober opinions irradiated more vividly by the full blaze of truth, and the conviction of his understanding strengthened by the warmth of his heart.

The whole examination of the question was made with the most logical precision as well as the most noble eloquence, and we were proud to feel while sitting in the room from whence the declaration of independence was sounded, that the subject and the speaker were worthy of the place.

#### *Meeting on the subject of Slavery.*

Pursuant to public notice, a meeting of the citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, was held at the state house on the 23d of November, 1819.

JARED INGERSOL, esq. presided, and ROBERT RALSTON acted as secretary.

The meeting, one of the largest and most respectable ever convened here, was opened by Horace Binney, esq. in an impressive address, after which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz.

Whereas, it is a constitutional privilege guaranteed to the citizens of the United States, peaceably to assemble and express their sentiments on subjects of great public concern, and under some circumstances, the exercise of that right is urged by the most imperative dictates of reason, enjoined by the tenderest duties of benevolence, and above all, sanctioned by the solemn obligations of religion. These combined motives are awakened and necessarily prevail, at a moment when a question is to be determined, which not only involves the freedom of unborn generations, but is inseparably connected with the security and happiness of a great and growing empire.

The slavery of the human species being confessedly one of the greatest evils which exists in the United States; palpably inconsistent with the principles upon which the independence of this nation was asserted, and justified before God and the world, as well as at variance with the indestructible doctrines of universal liberty and right, upon which our constitution is erected, it unavoidably follows, that personal bondage beyond those states which were originally parties to the confederation, must be deprecated, and should be

prevented by an exertion of the legitimate power of Congress.

Therefore *Resolved*, that in the opinion of this meeting, it will be inconsistent in principle, unwise in policy, and ungenerous in power, to allow states hereafter to be created members of the American union to establish or tolerate slavery within their jurisdiction, and that every lawful means should be employed to prevent so great a moral and political transgression.

*Resolved*, That this meeting will adopt a memorial, to be signed by our fellow citizens, imploring the Congress of the United States, to exert all their constitutional power, for the prevention of slavery in states hereafter to be admitted into the union.

*Resolved*, That a committee of correspondence, consisting of twenty-five, be appointed, that they be requested to circulate these proceedings throughout the state of Pennsylvania, and be further authorised to make such publications in support of the opinions of this meeting as they may deem proper.

*The Memorial of the Undersigned, Inhabitants of the City and County of Philadelphia, to the Congress of the United States,*

RESPECTFULLY REPRESENTS,—

That, in common with the great majority of the state to which we belong, and, as we believe, with the great majority of that portion of the federal union, which is happily exempt from the bane of Negro Slavery, your memorialists feel a deep concern and solicitude, respecting the question of its establishment in the Missouri-region, which engaged the attention and divided the opinions of your honourable body, in the course of your last session. We cannot but regard this question as of primary magnitude for the whole American people; as affecting the most sacred principles of justice and religion, the dearest rights of humanity, and the highest interests of national character and welfare. We regard it as one upon which we could not remain silent, without betraying that trust in relation to the interests just mentioned, of which every citizen, under our excellent institutions, must hold himself a partaker.

In pursuance of these views, we will not hesitate to express to you, the strong alarm and aversion excited in our minds, at the prospect of the vast territory beyond the Mississippi, now subject to your sole jurisdiction, becoming, with your concurrence and guaranty, the perpetual theatre of a personal slavery to the last degree odious in its character, and injurious in its tendencies. We may be permitted to claim your indulgence, while we expose some of our unalterable impressions on this head, and bear our conscientious testimony to those principles and aims, which appear to us to be of universal obligation in the case. Whatever may be the effect of thus reproducing them to your notice, we

will remain with the consolation of having at least asserted them, as became our titles of Christians, Republicans, and Patriots: and whether the catastrophe which we so fervently deprecate, shall happen or not, we will have removed the opprobrium of it from ourselves, and avoided any participation in the guilt.

Personal slavery, although during the era of paganism, and in the dark ages, it may have been thought neither irregular nor reproachful, is now almost universally received as in itself a violent perversion of the natural order of rational existence; a violation of essential rights; a hideous deformity in the social system, and one of the heaviest calamities to which mankind have been subjected. It is acknowledged to be wholly repugnant to the law and spirit of Christianity, of which divine rule there is none of the first triumphs more remarkable, than the speedy abridgment of this evil, and none of the precepts more solemn or just, than that which teaches the equality of all our species, in the sight of Heaven. The highest modern authorities concur in representing it as incompatible with the genius, ends, and permanence of republican constitutions of government; as the lowest degradation and extreme misery of human nature. They declare that it far outstrips all political slavery, which is but a metaphor, and derives its name from the faint resemblance it bears to slavery literally so called; that a contented slave can be made only out of a debased and half-extinguished man; and that nothing so much assimilates the rational being to the beast, as living among freemen, himself in unqualified bondage.

Most of these doctrines have been, either directly or virtually proclaimed, by all the political assemblies of a public character, which have existed at any time within the limits of our confederation. We find them in the institutes and codes of the early colonists, and especially in those noble manifestoes of right and principle, in the solemn appeals to God and the universe, which this nation put forth in resisting the tyranny of Britain, and finally declaring American independence. In these were introduced other maxims of an appropriate import; such as—that impolicy is the certain, though it may not always be the obvious companion of injustice—that no system founded upon the oppression of one part of mankind, can be ultimately beneficial to another—that nations, like individuals, are obnoxious to the judgments of Omnipotence; and, if established, themselves, in all the blessings of civil liberty, and boasting of its sway over their hearts, they withhold, or would wrest it, from any portion of their species, they incur not only the shame of self-contradiction, and the suspicion of hypocrisy, but that vengeance which, sooner or later, overtakes and overwhelms delinquents.

The inherent wickedness of slavery,—its opposition to the economy of Providence,—is illustrated in the intellectual condition of

its victims; which exhibits the human soul as cramped and stunted in her best faculties; disabled from attaining her proper distinctions; intercepted in the harvest of her glorious endowments. Those precautions against the literary instruction of the negro, which have been studiously cast into the shape of penal law, by some of our southern states, and for which they plead,—perhaps with reason,—the care of self-preservation;—the danger to their safety which they feel, and which we all can discern, in the development of his intelligence beyond a certain measure;—his entire political disfranchisement, and the complaints, no doubt well-founded, which are preferred, of his depraved appetites and vicious propensities—yield convincing proof of the enormity of the system from which such a state of things is inseparable. Its reaction upon the ascendant population, is evidenced by the same circumstances; by the acknowledgments from the true quarter, repeatedly made in your honourable body; by the reprobation so often and justly pronounced upon the mother country for the introduction of the evil; and by those plans for relief which you have been so urgently solicited to promote.

The framers of the federal constitution manifested a correspondent sense and the soundest views. The scrupulosity with which they shunned the hateful word *slave*—the substitution, where it was necessary to refer to this class of beings, of a term of innocent import—is full of meaning, and furnishes a striking lesson. When they invested Congress with the power of prohibiting the importation of slaves,—at once and for ever as to the territory belonging to the union, and at the expiration of twenty years as to the original states,—they sought to prevent the multiplication and diffusion of the race not merely as dangerous inmates, but as the victims of injustice, and the occasion of national dishonour and depravation. So, doubtless, did your predecessors in the federal government, in anxiously excluding slavery from the region north-west of the Ohio; the only case in which that government has been entirely free to act on the subject, under the constitution.

What is to be inferred from the phraseology of this instrument, with respect to the limitation of slavery, is likewise deducible from the character, and avowed sentiments and purposes, of the majority of its authors. It is known how near they went to forego, in support of those sentiments and purposes, the inestimable blessing of union which they were deputed to consolidate. They could never have intended, nor consented to render the federal system, into which they were to enter, accessory to the propagation and confirmation throughout new and boundless domains, of an order of things which they abhorred as among the severest scourges of the earth, and boldest outrages upon the majesty of Heaven. Had they looked to the formation of new communities of slaves, it is impossible that they would have adopted the present preamble of the constitution, with

every clause of which such a result is palpably at variance. With the ends "of establishing justice" and "promoting the general welfare," the ultimate triumph of universal liberty is necessarily allied; and would seem—however remote it might be rendered by inevitable circumstances—to have been yet, necessarily and apart, a fixed point in the association of a number of republican states, themselves just extricated from the gripe of avarice and despotism.

Slavery, then, being, by the admission of all, a portentous iniquity and mischief, at war with the strain and drift of the federal constitution, your memorialists humbly conceive, that its existence in any part of the territory of this republic, is excusable solely on the ground of overruling necessity; and that its total extirpation is the only end, with respect to it, which it is lawful or consistent to have in view. Such considerations as the convenience, or advantage, of the inhabitants of a particular division of the union; the greater or less value of certain lands, or the quantity of certain products, even the mitigation of the lot of a part of the present generation of slaves—points, in short, of mere expediency, be they what they may—cannot be allowed by a sound moralist and forecasting politician, or a virtuous and enlightened people, to have weight, much less decisive influence, in a question of this nature.

Your memorialists will not deny that most of the original slave-holding states are free from blame with respect to the introduction of negro slavery, and its continuance until the present time, among them; that its immediate, total abolition, is incompatible with their safety, and even with genuine benevolence to the blacks; and that, in permitting its admission in the new states of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama, Congress pursued a policy perhaps indispensable for the general security of our brethren of the south. But, for its toleration in the territories remaining to the union, we cannot perceive that overruling necessity, upon which we would insist, as the only defence of which it is susceptible; we can distinguish no reasons which did not exist in the case of the territory northwest of the Ohio; nor can we believe, that slavery, though it should be restricted to its present range, may not be gradually extirpated by direct efforts.

The extension of this moral pestilence over the vast countries beyond the Mississippi, so far from promising to contribute, as has been asserted, to its universal extinction in the end, would, in our opinion, have a tendency absolutely the reverse; and this is one of the features which give it, to our eyes, an aspect of double malignity. We do not know that there would be a considerable emigration of slave-holders, into those countries; but we are certain that the slaves now held there, and those who might be introduced from whatever quarter, would have a rapid, indefinite augmentation. Such as should be abstracted from the east of the Mississippi, must speedi-

ly be replaced by natural increase, for which greater scope would be given; and on both sides of the river, this population could not fail, by quick advances, to reach the maximum of number allowed by the means of subsistence. A greater disproportion in favour of the whites might be produced in the old states; but it could not be so great as to obviate altogether, the motives which now prevent a general enfranchisement, or to compensate for the multiplication which must take place on the new theatre of the prolific curse. This multiplication would, manifestly, render such an enfranchisement there, more difficult and improbable. We need not remark to your honourable body, how little the cause of universal emancipation is likely to gain, by the extension of the practice and habit of slave-holding.

There are other views of this topic, not less disheartening and decisive. The vast country in question, being opened as a lawful mart for negro slaves, their price every where, would be enhanced; and few more formidable obstacles to their manumission can be imagined, than the enhancement of their value as property. Avarice would be excited to another deplorable effect. Clandestine importations from abroad—which it may be pronounced almost impossible for the federal government to suppress, when the temptations of gain are strong—would be prosecuted with additional and sustained vigour; and while they continued, plans of gradual abolition would be futile. It would, moreover, be relying too much upon human virtue, to expect, that any scheme of colonization, looking to more than a mere riddance of the vicious or burdensome part of the black population, would be zealously pursued by the original slave-holding states, while they should have, for whatever numbers they might please to throw off, or could breed, a constant outlet of the nature of a lucrative auction.

If this disposition of a part of their slaves, should lessen, for a time, the dangers of their domestic situation, ultimately it must produce a contrary effect; and they would have to lament, that the populous communities in their neighbourhood, were not entirely composed of freemen, upon whose unembarrassed aid they could count, in the hour of peril. If the exclusion of slavery from the tracts beyond the Mississippi, might operate to exclude from them a portion of our southern brethren, its prevalence would be still more likely to debar a greater number of another description of emigrants, certainly not less eligible and respectable. Upon the comparative value of the labour of the freeman and the slave, and of the creations, whether moral or physical, resulting from the exclusive industry of the first; upon the greater or less strength, dignity, and influence, provided for the American empire, by the absence or presence of bondage in so considerable a division of it, your memorialists will forbear any remarks, because details of expediency are,

we apprehend, altogether insignificant, if not unworthy, on an occasion like the present. Your honourable body will adopt another standard of rectitude; and will not, if you possess the power to act as the common rights of mankind, and the paramount laws of the moral world would require, disappoint the fond hopes of those true Americans and philanthropists, who rejoiced in the bloodless acquisition of Louisiana, not merely for the noble example set in the mode, and the utility of the territorial possession, but because it opened a prospect of the final rescue of the greater portion of that immense province from the curse of negro slavery.

Before we bring this frank address to a conclusion, your memorialists beg leave to disclaim all design or inclination to cast reproach upon our fellow citizens of the slaveholding states. Their situation as to the negro population is, we know, full of difficulty. To redress it, may, hitherto, have been impracticable; and we do not question the liberality of their dispositions. We owe it to them to believe, that they will lose no time in entering upon a course of remedy by gradual abolition and separation, in which we think it the duty, as it is the interest, and should be the ambition, of the entire union, to co-operate by every mode. We cannot be surprised, though we may greatly lament, if, in the expectation of finding some relief from the evil which they acknowledge to be so fearful and oppressive, they should be not unwilling to see prepared for it, beyond the Mississippi, a larger vent than is now afforded in the south-west. Minds of the finest texture and most generous aspirations, are insensibly warped by a deep personal interest; its illusions are readily mistaken for the dictates of wisdom and humanity; the scheme of action which seems to give assurance of present ease and profit, will draw to its side the energies of imagination and the faculties of argument; and hence it is, we presume, that we have seen some of the most splendid talents and imposing reputations of which this nation can boast, employed to extort your acquiescence in the indefinite expansion and duration of hereditary servitude!

We may be trespassing too far upon your patience, but we cannot refrain from adding, that we are not so easily reconciled to the pretensions ascribed—erroneously we trust—to the inhabitants of the Missouri Territory. It would appear to your memorialists an alarming distemperature, an unpardonable infatuation, in any body of freemen, not impelled by the exigency of self-defence or subsistence, to aim at entailing on their posterity, a manifold plague, of which the real character is so distinctly marked. The wilful establishment of slavery—the ability to invade the natural rights of man—the abuse of power—never ranked among the rights properly so called and understood, of any political sovereignty. That sovereignty which transcends and disposes of all others, possesses not the faculty to do evil. The liberty and indepen-

dence of the citizen in this republic, are not deemed the less perfect, because it is denied to him to mutilate the person, or pillage the dwelling, of his neighbour. As there is a moral and legal competency restricting the will and force of individuals, so there is a moral competency circumscribing the claims and capacity of states. Civil society itself is defined to be an institution of equity and beneficence; under which the commission of a wrong, is not to be challenged as an immunity, by whatever agent. No external treaty could impose upon the American government the obligation of permitting the organization of crime within the limits of its jurisdiction: Nor can it be, we conceive, the privilege of any community formed or brought under its auspices, to demand from it such license. The one which would be associated to this union, now or hereafter, must be so upon the principles of justice and philanthropy, *which are those of the constitution*; and in conformity with the honour and welfare of the whole American people—the ends for which the authority to admit new states was conferred upon the Federal Legislature.

Under pretence of an address to the editors of the Edinburgh Review, on their late calumnies, "An American" has occupied many columns of the National Intelligencer, by an attempt to show the mischiefs that will be produced by colonization societies and by the friends of the abolition of the slave trade. In a spirit worthy of such a cause, he sneers with the utmost malignity at the *benevolence and virtue* of Wilberforce and Clarkson, and attributes to them the massacre at St. Domingo, and the disturbances among the blacks at Barbadoes. "Men," he observes, "without power, civil or military, cannot do mischief on a grand scale, unless they are *very good*, or believed to be so." Every benevolent undertaking that he has occasion to speak of, receives the supreme contempt of this vindicator of the nation. The civilization of Africa and the improvement of the Indians, are pronounced to be entirely impracticable. "This opinion," he says, "will not be readily adopted by those who get money as well as character, by devoting themselves to the service of the Indians." The interference of Mr. Wilberforce has produced great evils to Africa; the trade is still conducted and with a more terrible devastation of human life than before! It cannot be suppressed! And if it could, the writer would doubtless humanely reject it, for according to the evidence of an Af-

rican chief in 1766, it has been the means of preserving the lives of thousands of prisoners of war.

If after so many exertions have been made to free us from the curse of slavery we must still hear it advocated, we cannot but rejoice that its defence has fallen into the hands of a writer, whose attacks upon every attempt to do good sufficiently show "what manner of man he is."

The editors of the National Intelligencer "witness with profound regret," the meetings for expressing the public opinion upon the Missouri question.—"The creation of geographical parties is one of the least of the evils they apprehend from a further agitation of this question, in the spirit in which it has commenced." We should be glad if the editors would state explicitly *what evils* they apprehend. There is something rotten in the cause that cannot bear investigation. Do they fear the creation of a revolutionary spirit among the slaves? Let them provide for their safety by surrounding themselves with freemen. Believing as we do, that the question now becoming so serious is the most important that has been debated since the establishment of our constitution, we earnestly hope that the friends of freedom and of our national prosperity will exert themselves to the utmost, to eradicate from our land the *great principle of evil*.

The letter in page 345, on the *mines* of the western country, contains a great body of information, and well deserves public attention. It is long, but we found it impracticable to make it shorter, for it contains nothing superfluous.

'It seems,' says a New York paper, 'to be a general opinion, that the council of appointment should be taken away, and the power given to the governor and senate. Exertions are making by all parties to procure an alteration of the present system.'

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### Record.

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England.—"We observe," says the Boston Yankee, "with much pleasure the existence of a Society for the protection of Religious Liberty, and that men of character and in-

fluence are enrolled amongst its members. Its design is, to lighten the burdens imposed on Dissenters from the established Church, and to exhibit, with clearness of reasoning, the natural rights of each christian denomination to equal privileges."

There is an account in the London Evangelical Magazine of the annual meeting of this society, in May last. Sir James Mackintosh was in the chair. The society appears to be active. They passed resolutions in praise of preceding committees, who had contributed to obtain the amended toleration act—to procure the recognition of more liberal principles in the administration of India, and to defend the rights of Dissenters and Methodists. The present committee has endeavoured to procure an exemption from tolls on Sundays for Dissenters and Methodists attending their own places of public worship; which burden appears to be peculiar to them:—they have presented 50 guineas each to two dissenting meeting houses to resist claims for poor rates: their resistance, they lament, was unsuccessful, and the society recommends to them to apply for an act of parliament to remedy the evil. The society reprobate the operation of the Test and Corporation acts on Dissenters, as a profanation of religious sacraments to secular purposes. They say,

"When this meeting consider the local persecutions which obstruct liberty of worship—the hostile spirit which many clergymen of the established church continue to manifest—the vexations of which the perverted poor-laws are made the instruments—the parliamentary measures incompatible with the past privileges of dissenters that require constant attention—and the more combined and progressive labours of the established church, not merely to perpetuate but to extend its power, they cannot but perceive the increasing importance of vigilance and union among all the friends of religious liberty of every denomination, and must recommend, as their general representative, the Protestant Society, which includes all parties within its protection, to universal and more zealous support."

At the meeting at Liverpool on the 29th September, Lord Sefton presiding, a petition was made to the Prince Regent, on the subject of the Manchester murders, "with respect to which we believe," they observe, "from the answer which your Royal Highness was lately advised to give to the Common Council

of London, that the full truth has not yet been suffered to reach the throne."

And yet, they proceed to state, the assembly was dispersed by military authority, under pretence of arresting certain individuals, before any effort to take them by the civil authority; in consequence of which nearly 400 were wounded, of whom six have died. Atrocious as are these proceedings, their sorrow and indignation are aggravated by the systematic opposition to inquiring into them. Inquests of the dead have been unlawfully held; attempts have been made to exclude the public from the coroner's court; proceedings have been adjourned when witnesses were ready; and the Manchester magistrates have refused to receive depositions against the military, when supported by proper evidence. Indignant at the conduct of the ministry, who, upon the report of the parties concerned, have approved of their conduct, they earnestly implore an immediate investigation, either by a parliament convened for the purpose, or by any other means, "and this inquiry they are persuaded, can alone soothe the resentment, and allay the agitation which now unhappily pervade this country.

"The loyalty of Englishmen consists in a rational attachment to their sovereign and to the laws of their country; and your petitioners anxiously hope that your Royal Highness, by graciously interfering on this solemn occasion to promote an appeal to those laws will obtain for yourself the blessings of a grateful people."

London, Oct. 23.

A material depression of the funds took place yesterday, amounting in consols to nearly  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per ct. The state of the country, and the meditated measures of government, are the ostensible causes of this fall.

The papers from England are of more than usual importance. The government begins to express alarm at the numerous meetings of the people, and as a measure of precaution an addition of 10,000 men is to be immediately added to the protecting force of the country.

The information received from different parts, of the kingdom (says the Courier) of the progress of sedition, becomes, as it might have been expected, of more and more importance. The Radicals, rejoicing in the impulse given to their cause by the few foolish whigs whom they have deluded, no longer conceal their detestable projects, but speak

openly and without disguise, of the revolution already begun.

The great meeting in the county of York was to be held early in November. Earl Fitzwilliam, lord lieutenant of the county, now 73 years of age, who was to head the meeting, has been removed from office by the prince regent.

The Oldham inquest was finished, and it was understood the coroner's jury had agreed upon a verdict of *wilful murder* against the Manchester magistrates and cavalry; but it is said the verdict would not be promulgated till after the 1st December, in order to give time for parliament to pass a bill of indemnity.

Parliament is summoned by proclamation to meet on the 23d November.

Mr. Carlile has been found guilty of blasphemy for selling Paine's Age of Reason.

The London Morning Chronicle asserts, that the liberty of the press has been destroyed in Bavaria, lest the principles of freedom should spread further.

The London Gazette of Oct. 23d, announces the appointment of the earl of Dalhousie, to be governor in chief and captain general of the Canadas; and major general Kemp, lieutenant governor of Nova Scotia.

It is said that in a shower of 55 minutes, at Falmouth, (Ja.) there fell  $11\frac{1}{2}$  inches of water.

#### FRANCE.

Paris, Aug. 23.

The digging up of the bodies of Charles Bonaparte, father of Napoleon, and Louis Bonaparte, son of the ex-king of Holland, took place on the night of the 19th of this month. They were removed from the chapel of the castle of St. Lue Taverney, now belonging to the duke of Bourbon, to the vault of the church of the village. Such acts always make an unfavourable impression on the minds of the people, who do not like to see the ashes of the dead disturbed, and who can only attribute to a hatred which they can have no conception of, the animosity which pursues in the bosom of the tomb the remains of an obscure old man, and those of a child who was incapable of inspiring the hatred of any one.

The French government have abolished the *droits d'aubaine* (by which the effects of foreigners dying in France were inherited by the crown).

The vintage has been so great in the department of La Haute Marne, that the price of casks has suddenly risen, and great embarrassment is experienced for the want of them.

The French chambers are to assemble on the 15th of November.

A central committee at Paris, on the 24th of September, awarded upwards of 300 medals to successful manufacturers, and they

were presented by the king with suitable remarks.

It is said that there are 15,000 Englishmen in Paris.

The emperor of Russia has abolished the liberty of the press in Poland.

An Antwerp article of Sept. 27th says, the repairs and building of the fortifications in the Netherlands, are going forward at an incalculable expense. The duke of Wellington had suggested various alterations and additions, during his recent tour. It is said the expense is to be paid by England.

The session of the States General was opened at the Hague on the 18th October.

The mob has attacked the Jews in Denmark, and successfully resisted the civil authority.

It is said that Russia, Austria, and Prussia, have greatly augmented their military array.

*Egypt.*—Late accounts from this country, represent it in the most thriving condition; no longer are the roads infested by robbers; agriculture and commerce flourish; a number of new manufactures are established; the plantations of cotton and of sugar both succeed; the silk manufactures are not so far advanced, but great quantities of mulberry trees are planted for the growth of the silk worm; sail cloth, and cotton of a most transcendent whiteness, are brought to great perfection there; and a cloth work manufactory is shortly to be erected.

There is an Englishman now resident at the village of Radam on the Nile, in Egypt, a considerable distance from Cairo, who was engaged in a concern with the Pacha for the purpose of refining Egyptian sugar, and distilling rum from the molasses obtained. A recent traveller asserts that he has completely succeeded; that the sugar is equal to any loaf sugar we see in Europe; and the rum so excellent, that all the great Turks are forgetting the sober and salutary precepts of the Koran. [Lond. pap.]

By a paper laid on the table of the House of Commons, it appears that the total value of corn, grain, meal and flour, imported into Great Britain, was in

1812	L2,903,753 10 6	\$12,905,571 22
1813	4,975,608 2 2	22,113,813 81
1814	4,478,131 4 0	19,902,805 33
1815	2,192,685 1 0	9,745,266 89
1816	2,343,891 0 6	10,417,293 44
1817	7,763,895 0 4	34,506,200 08
1818	13,271,629 3 0	58,985,018 44
1st qr. 1819	2,249,164 6 0	9,996,285 78

Total \$178,572,254 98

Being an annual average importation of bread stuffs into Great Britain, of twenty-five millions of dollars.

#### *Cayenne.*

The exports of Cayenne for last year consisted of 456,114 lb. of Sugar: 427,378 lb. Rocou: 105,146 lb. Cloves; 79,079 lb. Coffee; 97,188 lb. Clove Tails; 11,000 lb. Cocoa; 41,678 gallons Molasses; 87,000 lb. Manioc; 18,000 lb. Rice; 400 lb. Nutmegs; 2,546 Hides; 481,629 lb. Cotton; 12,096 lb. Coloured Wood; 500 lb. Pepper; 32278 ft. Planks.

*Texas.*—We certainly do things on a prodigious great scale in this country! The grand expedition to Texas, under general Long, is said by an officer on the Sabine (at camp Ripley) to have never exceeded 70 men, officers and privates. The whole is now dispersed and broken up. General Long has gone to Galveston to Lafitte. The officers and men are every day returning, many without money or food.

The legislature of Tennessee have unanimously voted an appropriation of 500,000 dollars for the improvement of the navigation of the rivers of that state.

Gen. John Clark has been elected governor of Georgia, in place of governor Rabun, deceased.

*The New York Savings Bank.*—The receipts on Monday the 15th, and on Saturday the 20th inst. amounted to 5,201 dollars. The number of depositors was 97, of which 44 were renewals.

*Philadelphia Savings Fund Society.*—The rapid increase of deposits in this institution, is a circumstance of high satisfaction to those who are interested for the condition of those for whose benefit it was established.

On the first day of November the deposits amounted to \$91,936 80, of which during the month of October, there had been deposited \$4,586 01.

It should be made known to every one that the institution is open for deposits at No. 5, south Sixth street, on Mondays and Thursdays, from 4 until 7 o'clock, P. M. that sums of from one dollar and upwards are received from any one, and which bear interest as soon as they amount to five dollars, and which are always at the command of the depositor, he or she complying with the regulations of the society. [Amer. D. Adv.]

*Census of New York.*—We have received the official return of the census taken by order of the corporation; from which it appears, that there are one hundred and nineteen thousand, six hundred and fifty-seven inhabitants in the ten wards of this city; giving an increase within three years of 19,038. In this census there are 46,783 males, 51,187 females, 6,560 male aliens, 5,204 female aliens,

3,844 male coloured people, 5,829 females of colour; 95 male slaves, 155 female slaves. And it appears, that in three years, there has been a decrease in slaves to the number of 367. We are of opinion, that the total number exceeds 120,000, and that the city rapidly increases. [National Advocate.

Schoharie County, N. Y.—We understand from a correspondent, that it was satisfactorily ascertained, at the late fair in this county, that the crop of wheat has been so abundant the present season, as to allow one hundred thousand bushels for market, over and above what would be necessary for its own consumption; and that of rye, corn, and other grain, there would also be a surplus of between two and three hundred thousand bushels. [Alb. Gaz.

Albany, Nov. 12.

A quarry of coloured marble, of great beauty, has very recently been discovered at Cherry-Valley, in Otsego county, a specimen of which has been sent to us. It is of a light brown, interspersed occasionally with white spots, indicative, as it would appear, of minute organic remains; of this last, however, we do not feel confident, having only viewed it during the cloudy state of the atmosphere. It receives a beautiful polish.

New York, Nov. 17.

Wheat.—Letters from Kentucky mention, that Wheat is now selling in that country at half a dollar a bushel. We are credibly informed, that wheat is selling at the same price in the western part of the state of New York. Our informant adds, that he knew of one case in which a farmer told a sheriff who had called to levy an execution, that he would instantly pay the whole debt and costs, if the officer would receive his wheat in payment at twenty-five cents a bushel; and that the offer was rejected. [Commercial Adv.

Vevay, Oct. 28.

Wine.—The season for making wine is just over—and notwithstanding the uncommon dry season, the vine-dressers near Vevay have made four thousand eight hundred and ninety two gallons.

Cincinnati, Oct. 9.

Auction Sale most extraordinary!—On Monday last sixty odd dollars of Kentucky bank paper, was sold at Charlestown, for twenty-five dollars, current paper of Indiana.

#### LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Wolcott Admx. vs. Van Santvoord.

This case involved a question, which has for a long time perplexed the courts in England; and on which not only professional gentlemen, but the mercantile community of the country have been much divided. It was decided at the late October term of the supreme court of this state, and the decision is to the following effect. That in actions on notes or bills payable at a particular place, as against the maker of the note or the acceptor of the bill, it is not necessary for the plaintiff to allege or prove a presentment of the note

or bill, for payment, at the time and place specified; but that the non-existence of the fact of presentment is matter of defence only—to be available when the defendant shows that he was ready at the day and place to pay.

[Utica Gazette.

The quantities of potatoes exported from Portsmouth, New Hampshire, for two months up to the 23d of October last, amounted to 97,500 bushels. The export for the whole of the present season, is estimated at 150,000 bushels. The price opened at 25 cents, rose to 30, and has settled at 25. At this rate 40,000 dollars will be realized by the New Hampshire farmers in that part of the state, on that single article.

### Miscellany.

#### CORRESPONDENCE

Communicated to the Columbian, by the committee of publication, in behalf of the New York Corresponding Association, for the promotion of Internal Improvement.

From Mr. Haines to Mr. Schoolcraft.

Sir—Understanding that you have recently explored our western country, and acquired much useful knowledge, concerning the mineralogy of that section of our union, I would respectfully solicit your answer to the following inquiries:—

1. To what extent are the lead and other mines, worked in that country, by government or by individuals?
2. What are the most valuable mines discovered?
3. To what extent and advantage might the mines be worked in that country?
4. Are the laws of Congress, and the laws of the state and territories, well calculated to render the mines productive?

Your answer to all, or to any one, of the foregoing inquiries, will be laid before the New York Corresponding Association for the promotion of Internal Improvements. On behalf of our society, I can tender you an assurance, that your efforts and sacrifices, to extend the dominions and augment the treasures of science, are viewed with a just appreciation of their merits; and we cannot but hope, that the avails of your ardent and persevering researches, into our mineral kingdom, will be speedily laid before the American public, and greeted with that pride and elevation of feeling, which a great national acquisition, of such a character, is calculated to inspire. With due consideration,

CHARLES G. HAINES.

Mr. Henry R. Schoolcraft.

New York, Oct. 1819.

Mr. Schoolcraft in Answer.

New York, Oct. 8, 1819.

Sir—In reply to your communication of the 14th inst. I submit the subjoined remarks on the following questions:

1. *To what extent are the lead, and other mines, worked in our western country, either by the United States government, or by individuals?*

In the extensive region to which this inquiry has allusion, are found numerous ores, salts, ochres, and other useful minerals; and the catalogue is daily increasing by the discovery of new substances, which promise to become important to the commerce of the western country; but the only mines worked are those of lead, iron and coal.

The lead mines are situated in Missouri Territory (formerly Upper Louisiana) and extend on the western bank of the Mississippi for a distance of about 100 miles by 40 in width, comprising the present counties of Washington, St. Genevieve, Jefferson, and Madison. The first lead ore was discovered by Philip Francis Renault and M. La Motte, acting under the authority of the *company of the west*, as early as 1720. Since which period the number of mines has been annually increasing by new discoveries, under the jurisdiction which has been successively exercised over that country by France, Spain, and the United States. The number of mines now worked is 45: *thirty-nine* of which are in Washington county, *three* in St. Genevieve, *one* in Madison, and *two* in Jefferson. The quantity of lead annually smelted from the crude ore, I have estimated at 3,000,000 of pounds, and the number of hands to whom it furnishes employment, at 1100. A considerable proportion of these, are, however, farmers, who only turn their attention to mining a part of the year, when their farms do not require their labour; the others are professed smelters and miners, including blacksmiths, and others, whose services are constantly required. The price of lead at the mines is now \$4 *per cwt.* It is worth \$4 50 on the banks of the Mississippi, at Genevieve and Herculaneum, and is quoted at \$7 in Philadelphia.—The ore exclusively worked is the common galena, or sulphuret of lead, with a broad glittering grain. It is found in detached pieces and beds in alluvial soil, and in veins in limestone rock, and accompanied by sulphate of barytes, calcareous spar, blende, quartz, and pyrites. It melts easily, yielding in the large way, from 60 to 75 per cent. of pure metal. By chemical analysis I procured 82 per cent. of metallic lead from a specimen of common ore at Mine au Burton. The residue is chiefly sulphur, with a little carbonate of lime and silex. It contains no silver, at least, none which can be detected by the usual tests.

All the lead smelted at these mines is transported in carts and wagons to the banks of the Mississippi, and deposited for shipment at Herculaneum or St. Genevieve. The different mines are situated at various distances from 30 to 45 miles in the interior; and the cost of transportation may be averaged at 75 cents per cwt. In summer when the roads are in good order, it may be procured at 50 cents; but in the spring and fall when the roads are cut up, it will cost one dollar. The

transportation from Herculaneum and St. Genevieve to New Orleans may now be procured at 70 cents per cwt. This is less than the sum paid, previous to the introduction of steam boats on the Mississippi, and its tributary streams. Hence it costs more to convey a hundred weight of lead 40 miles by land, in wagons and carts, than to transport the same, 1200 miles (the distance from Herculaneum to New Orleans) by steam boats. An improvement of the streams of the mine country, so as to render them navigable at all seasons for keel boats and barges, is therefore a subject of the first moment. The Merrimack river, a stream of 200 miles in length, and a hundred yards wide at its mouth, which enters the Mississippi 18 miles below St. Louis, draws its waters from the mining counties of Washington, Jefferson, St. Genevieve, and the unincorporated wilderness in the S. E. and the mining counties of Franklin and St. Louis on the N. W. and its south eastern tributaries meander throughout the mine tract. The principal of these are Big River, and Mineral Fork, which are navigable in spring and fall for keel boats of a small size, and might, I believe, be rendered so, throughout the year, at an inconsiderable expense.

The lead mines are exclusively worked by individuals, either under the authority of leases, obtained from the United States for a limited time; on lands which were granted by the French or Spanish, and the titles to which have been subsequently confirmed by the United States; or, on unconformed lands; or in violation of existing laws.

There are few sections of the valley of the Mississippi which are not characterized by iron and coal. Iron ore is abundant on the Ohio and its tributaries, particularly on the Allegheny, Monongahela, and Muskingum. It is worked at several foundries, in the counties of Fayette, Armstrong, and Allegheny, in Pennsylvania. The most noted furnaces are at Brownsville, on the Youghiogany, from which the extensive foundries at Pittsburgh are chiefly supplied with pig iron. It is, also, worked at Zanesville on the Muskingum, and on Bush Creek, in Ohio; and a foundry at Cincinnati, and another at Louisville, in Kentucky, are supplied with pig iron from the latter place. The ore is chiefly of that kind, called the argillaceous oxide, and produces iron which is well adapted for steam engine machinery, and for hollow ware.

Stone coal, of an excellent quality, is abundant at Pittsburgh, where it is largely consumed in iron foundries, glass furnaces and other manufactories, and also in private dwellings. The most extensive pits or galleries, are situated immediately opposite the city on *Coal Hill*, where it has been pursued 8 or 900 yards into the hill. It is found breaking out on the banks of the Allegheny at several places nigh at Kittanning, where beds of it have been opened, and I have even observed traces of it in the vicinity of Olean, near the head of Genessee river, in the state of New York. On the Monongahela it extends by

Williamsport, Brownsville and Greensburgh, to the vicinity of Morgantown in Virginia; and such is the abundance of this mineral, and the uniformity and regularity which the geological structure of this part of the country presents, that there is no considerable section of it, within a circle of 200 miles in diameter round Pittsburgh, which does not afford beds of good inflammable coal. Pursuing the Ohio down from Pittsburgh, it is successively worked at Wellsburgh, Wheeling, Zanesville on the Muskingum, Gallipolis, and Maysville. In Illinois, on Great Muddy river, and at Alton; in Missouri at Florissant, and on Osage river; and in Arkansas on the Washitaw river, it is abundant.

II. *What mines have been discovered?*

V. *Where are the most valuable mines to be found in the Western country?*

The reply to these inquiries has been, in part, anticipated by the preceding details. Lead and other mines, are, however, found in several other sections of the western country. An extensive body of lead ore is found at Prairie du Chien on the east bank of Mississippi, about 500 miles above St. Louis. The ore is in the state of a sulphuret, is easily reduced, and yields about 62½ per cent. of metal. These mines are worked in an imperfect manner by the savages, the Sacs and Foxes, the original owners of the soil; and considerable quantities are annually brought down to St. Louis by the north west traders. Lead ore is also found on the river Desmoines of the Mississippi, where it was formerly worked by the French—on the Osage, Gasconade, and Mine river of the Missouri; on the White river, and its tributaries; on St. Francis, and on the Arkansas, where it is combined with a proportion of silver. It is also found at *Cave-in-Rock*, Gallatin county, Illinois, accompanied by fluor spar; at Drennon's Lick, and Millersburgh, in Kentucky; and on New River, at Austinville, in Wythe county, Virginia. At the latter place it has been worked without interruption for nearly 50 years, and the mines still continue to be wrought. The ore is galena, accompanied by the carbonate of lead, and the earthy oxide of lead, the latter of which is worked in the large way, as is said, to a profit.

The sulphuret of zinc, is found in Washington county, Missouri, in considerable quantities, and there is reason to conclude, that should the purposes of trade require it, a supply of this metal for domestic consumption, could be procured in that territory.

Copper has been found in a metallic state, on Great Muddy river; and at Harrisonville, Monroe county, Illinois, and a grant of land made to the renowned Renault, in 1723, at Old Piora, on the Illinois river, specifies the existence of a copper mine upon it; but the most remarkable bodies of copper which the globe affords, are stated to exist on the western shores of Lake Superior, and on the head of the Mississippi. It is found in the metallic state, but accompanied also by the sulphuret and carbonate of copper. The ores stretch over a very extensive region, and have been

traced as low as the falls of St. Anthony. There is, indeed, reason to believe, that there is one general vein of copper ores extending from the west bank of Great Muddy river, in Illinois, in a north west direction to the western shore of Lake Superior, as all the streams, so far as observed, which flow either north or south at right angles with such a line, afford traces of copper. Thus the Kaskaskia, the Illinois, and its tributaries, the St. Pierre, Ousconsing, and southern forks of the Wabash and Miami, all furnish specimens of copper, accompanied by lead, zinc, and iron. An attempt was made by president Adams to have the copper mines of the north west explored, but I know not what success attended the undertaking. Considering the certainty with which all travellers, since the days of Carver, have spoken of the existence of these mines, with the daily concurrent testimony of traders from that quarter and their great importance in a national point of view, it is matter of surprise that they have been so long neglected. Is not the present, an auspicious time for authorizing a mission into that quarter for the purpose of exploring its physical geography?

Iron is a mineral common to all parts of the western country. One of its most remarkable localities is the head of the river St. Francis, in Missouri territory, where it extends through a considerable part of Madison and Washington counties. The most noted body is called the *Iron Mountain*, which is situated about 40 miles west of the Mississippi, in Bellevue, Washington county. The ore is here found in mountain masses, and continues the southern extremity of a lofty ridge of hills, which consists chiefly of red granite, but terminates in the southern part of the township on a rich alluvial plain, in a mass of solid ore. It is chiefly the micaceous oxide, accompanied by the red oxide, and by iron glance. It melts very easily, producing a soft malleable iron.

Coal is not less common, and may be considered among those extensive mineral formations, which stretch in so remarkable a manner throughout the vast basin, included between the Allegheny and Rocky mountains. Salt and gypsum may also be referred to the same great geological formations, as they are to be traced, accompanying each other, from the western section of New York to the south banks of the Arkansas, where immense quantities of salt and of gypsum exist. Chalk, flint, ochres of various kinds, saltpetre, alum, reddle, soapstone, plumbago, oil stone, serpentine, marble, burhstone, &c. may be enumerated among the useful minerals of less importance, which characterize that region.

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

Without pretending to give an opinion upon the practicability of the extensive western and northern navigation, by means of the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Allegheny, &c., we will merely observe, that there never has been any great work accomplished, the authors and advocates

of which were not at first considered enthusiastic and visionary. We are fully convinced that a great turnpike from Philadelphia to Pittsburg is absolutely necessary to the prosperity of Pennsylvania. We make the following extract from the Pittsburg Gazette.

'Our western feelings were a few days since highly gratified, on finding in the executive of Pennsylvania, a warm advocate for the completion of a substantial turnpike to Pittsburg, and for the clearing out of the river as far as the Virginia line. He appeared much surprised at learning the trifling amount which is with us deemed sufficient for this latter undertaking, and seemed to think that a rational legislature could not hesitate a moment to make the necessary appropriation to carry it into effect; as for the road, he is undoubtedly impressed with a full conviction of the necessity of its being made.

'At the same time, however, that we hail this tone of feeling in our governor, so grateful to every citizen on this side of Chambersburgh, we must confess that Mr. Findlay is the only individual we met to the east of the Susquehanna who appeared convinced of the importance of these improvements. In all companies they were allowed to be clever undertakings enough, but they were usually placed upon a footing with county roads and township bridges. The truth is, just as we fearfully anticipated last session; the enchanter Breck has spread a delusive prospect before the eyes of that portion of our fellow citizens of the interior, who are disposed to be patriotic, that will probably divert all their attention from what is practicable and useful, to the wildest schemes that ever entered into the head of a theorist. Our western members must therefore make up their minds to encounter opposition, ignorance and folly, in all their varieties, with this consolation to support them, that the executive is decidedly favourable to western improvement, and is unequivocally a practical man.

'When Mr. Breck first gave his ideas to the world, we offered up to his genius the homage of our respect, but we trembled at the effect they would have in diverting the attention of our fellow citizens from the solid and substantial policy of finishing one great road from east to west. Consequently we combated at the very outset every part of the plan. We considered the attempt a century too soon; but even if it could be realized, we feel convinced that in the present state of our affairs and population, it would be useless, and in a great measure unemployed. As for rendering the Juniata navigable to the point contemplated, we hesitate not to declare that it is an absolute absurdity; and the objects which are to be gained by connecting the Schuylkill and the Susquehanna, are unworthy of the attention of a great state, when placed in competition with the practicable, splendid design of securing to Pennsylvania the carrying trade of all the west, by means of a *Roman way*.'

#### JAMES WATT.

*Ascribed to an eminent writer.*

Death is still busy in our high places; and it is with great pain that we find ourselves called upon, so soon after the loss of Mr. Playfair, to record the decease of another of our illustrious countrymen, and one to whom mankind has been still more largely indebted. Mr. James Watt, the great improver of the steam-engine, died on the 25th ult. at his seat of Heathfield, near Birmingham, in the 84th year of his age.

This name, fortunately, needs no commemoration of ours; for he that bore it survived to see it crowned with undisputable and unenvied honours; and many generations will probably pass away before it shall have "gathered all its fame." We have said that Mr. Watt was the great *improver* of the steam-engine; but, in truth, as to all that is admirable in its structure, or vast in its utility, he should rather be described as its *inventor*. It was by his inventions that its actions was so regulated as to make it capable of being applied to the finest and most delicate manufactures, and its power so increased as to set weight and solidity at defiance. By his admirable contrivances, it has become a thing stupendous alike for its force and its flexibility; for the prodigious power which it can exert, and the ease, and precision, and ductility, with which they can be varied, distributed, and applied. The trunk of an elephant that can pick up a pin or rend an oak is nothing to it. It can engrave a seal, and crush masses of obdurate metal like wax before it, draw out, without breaking, a thread as fine as a gossamer, and lift a ship of war like a bauble in the air. It can embroider muslin and forge anchors, cut steel into ribands, and impel loaded vessels against the fury of the winds and waves.

It would be difficult to estimate the value of the benefits which these inventions have conferred upon the country. There is no branch of industry that has not been indebted to them; and in all the most material, they have not only widened most magnificently the field of its exertions, but multiplied a thousand fold the amount of its productions. It is our improved steam-engine that has fought the battles of Europe, and exalted and sustained, through the late tremendous contest, the political greatness of our land. It is the same great power which now enables us to pay the interest of our debt, and to maintain the arduous struggle in which we are still engaged, with the skill and capital of countries less oppressed with taxation. But these are poor and narrow views of its importance. It has increased indefinitely the mass of human comforts and enjoyments, and rendered cheap and accessible all over the world the materials of wealth and prosperity. It has armed the feeble hand of man, in short, with a power to which no limits can be assigned, completed the dominion of mind over the most refractory qualities of matter, and laid a sure

foundation for all those future miracles of mechanic power, which are to aid and reward the labours of after generations. It is to the genius of one man too that all this is mainly owing; and certainly no man ever before bestowed such a gift on his kind. The blessing is not only universal, but unbounded; and the fabled inventors of the plough and the loom, who were deified by the erring gratitude of their rude contemporaries, conferred less important benefits on mankind than the inventor of our present steam-engine.

This will be the fame of Watt with future generations; and it is sufficient for his race and his country. But to those to whom he more immediately belonged, who lived in his society and enjoyed his conversation, it is not, perhaps, the character in which he will be most frequently recalled—most deeply lamented—or even most highly admired. Independently of his great attainments in mechanics, Mr. Watt was an extraordinary, and in many respects a wonderful man. Perhaps no individual in his age possessed so much and such varied and exact information—had read so much, or remembered what he had read so accurately and so well. He had infinite quickness of apprehension, a prodigious memory, and a certain rectifying and methodising power of understanding, which extracted something precious out of all that was presented to it. His stores of miscellaneous knowledge were immense—and yet less astonishing than the command he had at all times over them. It seemed as if every subject that was casually started in conversation with him, had been that which he had been last occupied in studying and exhausting; such was the copiousness, the precision, and the admirable clearness of the information which he poured out upon it without effort or hesitation. Nor was this promptitude and compass of knowledge confined in any degree to the studies connected with his ordinary pursuits. That he should have been minutely and extensively skilled in chemistry and the arts, and in most of the branches of physical science, might perhaps have been conjectured; but it could not have been inferred from his usual occupations, and probably is not generally known, that he was curiously learned in many branches of antiquity, metaphysics, medicine, and etymology, and perfectly at home in all the details of architecture, music, and law. He was well acquainted too with most of the modern languages, and familiar with their most recent literature. Nor was it at all extraordinary to hear the great mechanician and engineer detailing and expounding, for hours together, the metaphysical theories of the German logicians, or criticising the measures or the matter of the German poetry.

His astonishing memory was aided, no doubt, in a great measure, by a still higher and rarer faculty—by his power of digesting and arranging in its proper place all the information he received, and of casting aside and rejecting as it were instinctively whatever was worthless or immaterial. Every conception

that was suggested to his mind seemed instantly to take its place among its other rich furniture, and to be condensed into the smallest and most convenient form. He never appeared, therefore, to be at all incumbered or perplexed with the verbiage of the dull books he perused, or the idle talk to which he listened; but to have at once extracted, by a kind of intellectual alchemy, all that was worthy of attention, and to have reduced it to his own use, to its true value and to its simplest form. And thus it often happened, that a great deal more was learned from his brief and vigorous account of the theories and arguments of tedious writers, than an ordinary student could ever have derived from the most faithful study of the originals; and that errors and absurdities became manifest from the mere clearness and plainness of his statement of them, which might have deluded and perplexed most of his hearers without that invaluable assistance.

It is needless to say, that with those vast resources, his conversation was at all times rich and instructive in no ordinary degree; but it was, if possible, still more pleasing than wise, and had all the charms of familiarity, with all the substantial treasures of knowledge. No man could be more social in his spirit, less assuming or fastidious in his manners, or more kind and indulgent towards all who approached him. He rather liked to talk, at least in his latter years; but though he took a considerable share of the conversation, he rarely suggested the topics on which it was to turn, but readily and quietly took up whatever was presented by those around him, and astonished the idle and barren propounders of an ordinary theme, by the treasures which he drew from the mine which they had unconsciously opened. He generally seemed, indeed, to have no choice or predilection for one subject of discourse rather than another, but allowed his mind, like a great cyclopedia, to be opened at any letter his associates might choose to turn up, and only endeavoured to select from his inexhaustible stores what might be best adapted to the taste of his present hearers. As to their capacity, he gave himself no trouble; and, indeed such was his singular talent for making all things plain, clear, and intelligible, that scarcely any one could be aware of such a deficiency in his presence. His talk, too, though overflowing with information, had no resemblance to lecturing or solemn discoursing, but, on the contrary, was full of colloquial spirit and pleasure. He had a certain quiet and grave humour, which ran through most of his conversation, and a vein of temperate jocularity, which gave infinite zest and effect to the condensed and inexhaustible information which formed its main staple and characteristic. There was a little air of affected testiness, and a tone of pretended rebuke and contradiction, with which he used to address his younger friends, that was always felt by them as an endearing mark of his kindness and familiarity, and prized accordingly far beyond all the solemn compliments that ever

proceeded from the lips of authority. His voice was deep and powerful, though he commonly spoke in a low and somewhat monotonous tone, which harmonised admirably with the weight and brevity of his observations, and set off to the greatest advantage the pleasant anecdotes which he delivered with the same grave brow and the same calm smile playing soberly on his lips. There was nothing of effort indeed, or impatience, any more of pride or levity, in his demeanour; and there was a finer expression of reposing strength, and mild self-possession in his manner, than we ever recollect to have met with in any other person. He had in his character the utmost abhorrence for all sorts of forwardness, parade and pretensions; and, indeed, never failed to put all such impostors out of countenance, by the manly plainness and honest intrepidity of his language and deportment.

In his temper and dispositions he was not only kind and affectionate, but generous and considerate of the feelings of all around him, and gave the most liberal assistance and encouragement to all young persons who showed any indications of talent, or applied to him for patronage or advice. His health, which was delicate from his youth upwards, seemed to become firmer as he advanced in years; and he preserved, up almost to the last moment of his existence, not only the full command of his extraordinary intellect, but all the alacrity of spirit, and the social gaiety which had illuminated his happiest days. His friends in this part of the country never saw him more full of intellectual vigour and colloquial animation, never more delightful or more instructive, than in his last visit to Scotland in autumn, 1817. Indeed, it was after that time that he applied himself, with all the ardour of early life, to the invention of a machine for mechanically copying all sorts of sculpture and statuary, and distributed among his friends some of its earliest performances, as the productions of a young artist just entering on his 83d year.

This happy and useful life came at last to a gentle close. He had suffered some inconveniences through the summer; but was not seriously indisposed till within a few weeks from his death. He then became perfectly aware of the event which was approaching; and with his usual tranquillity and benevolence of nature, seemed only anxious to point out to the friends around him the many sources of consolation, which were afforded by the circumstances under which it was about to take place. He expressed his sincere gratitude to Providence for the length of days with which he had been blessed, and his exemption from most of the infirmities of age, as well as for the calm and cheerful evening of life that he had been permitted to enjoy, after the honourable labours of the day had been concluded. And thus, full of years and honours, in all calmness and tranquillity, he yielded up his soul, without pang or struggle, and passed from the bosom of his family to that of his God!

He was twice married, but has left no issue but one son, long associated with him in his business and studies, and two grandchildren by a daughter who predeceased him. He was a fellow of the Royal Societies both of London and Edinburgh, and of the few Englishmen who were elected members of the National Institute of France. All men of learning and science were his cordial friends; and such was the influence of his mild character and perfect fairness and liberality, even upon the pretenders to these accomplishments, that he lived to disarm even envy itself, and died, we verily believe, without a single enemy. [*Lond. Times.*]

### *Intelligence of the expedition to the Upper Missouri.*

St. Louis, (Missouri,) Sept. 29.

Mr. Peter Kerr left Manuel's Fort, seven miles below the Council Bluffs, on the 10th inst. and arrived at St. Louis on the 23d.

On the 11th he met the Western Engineer, major Long and party, twelve miles below the mouth of river Platte, ascending.

On the 12th he met colonel Atkinson 175 miles below the Council Bluffs. The rifle regiment and the sixth infantry were in company, under the command of colonel Atkinson, ascending in a number of keel boats, in good health and spirits, and expected to be at the Council Bluffs in twelve days, that is to say, on the 24th instant. None of colonel Johnson's steam boats were in company.

On the 17th, 18th, 19th, met ten or a dozen keel boats above Boon's-Lick, ascending with provisions for the troops.

On the 20th passed the steam boat *Jefferson*, empty, and lying upon the rocks, high and dry, four miles below the mouth of the Great Osage.

It is now certain that the troops have left the steam boats and gone on in keels, and that they will arrive (have arrived in all probability) at the Council Bluffs in time to shelter themselves before the commencement of winter, and to accomplish all the views of the government for the present summer.

Mr. Forsyth, United States' agent on the upper Mississippi, arrived in town a few days ago from the falls of St. Anthony.

We understand from him that he left Prairie du Chien in company with colonel Leavenworth and a detachment of the fifth infantry early in August, and

arrived at the mouth of the St. Peters, just under the falls on the 24th of the same month. Colonel Leavenworth established himself on the spot indicated by general (then lieutenant) Pike, and immediately commenced the necessary works for the shelter and protection of the troops.

On the way up, the detachment halted at the different Sioux villages, by all of whom they were well treated.

Many Indians from the borders of the river St. Pierre came down to the falls while Mr. Forsyth remained there—all of whom conducted themselves peaceably, and expressed satisfaction at the arrival of the troops and the establishment of the military post.

The following lines are said to have been written by Mr. Smith, of Alexandria.

WASHINGTON,

The defender of his country, the founder of Liberty;

The friend of Man.

History and tradition are explored in vain,  
for a parallel to his character.

In the annals of modern greatness

He stands alone;

And the noblest names of antiquity lose  
their lustre in his presence.

Born the benefactor of mankind, he united all  
the qualities necessary to an illustrious  
career.

Nature made him great: He made himself  
virtuous.

Called by his country to the defence of her  
liberties, he triumphantly vindicated  
the rights of humanity;

And on pillars of national independence laid  
the foundation of a great republic.

Twice invested with supreme magistracy, by  
the voice of a free people,

He surpassed in the cabinet the glories of the  
field;

And voluntarily resigning the sceptre and the  
sword, retired to the shades of  
private life.

A spectacle so new and so sublime,  
Was contemplated with the most profound  
admiration;

And the name of WASHINGTON,  
Adding new lustre to humanity, resounded to  
the remotest regions of the earth,  
Magnanimous in youth, glorious through life,  
great in death.

His highest ambition the happiness of man-  
kind,

His noblest victory the conquest of himself.  
Bequeathing to posterity the inheritance  
of his fame;

And building his monument in the hearts of  
his countrymen.

He lived,  
The ornament of the eighteenth century:  
He died,  
Regretted by a mourning world.

*Literary.*—The North American Review, which has already acquired an extensive reputation for talent, we hear with pleasure, will in future be principally conducted by the Rev. Professor Everett, who has recently returned to his native country, from his travels in Europe. The accession of so much learning and abilities as this gentleman is said to possess, to the society of gentlemen who have hitherto taken the charge of this publication, will no doubt confer upon its pages much additional vigour of thought and affluence of information. [Bost. Intel.

### *Names of the Governors of the different States and Territories.*

The following list of the governors of the several states and territories of the Union, may impart information to many of our readers, and may be useful to others for the purpose of reference. [Nat. Int.

#### STATES.

New Hampshire—Samuel Bell.  
Massachusetts—John Brooks.  
Rhode Island—Nehemiah R. Knight.  
Vermont—Jonas Galusha.  
Connecticut—Oliver Wolcott.  
New York—Dewitt Clinton.  
Pennsylvania—William Findlay.  
New Jersey—Isaac H. Williamson.  
Delaware.—*Vacant*.  
Maryland—Charles Goldsborough.  
Virginia—James P. Preston.  
North Carolina—John Branch.  
South Carolina—John Geddes.  
Georgia—John Clarke.  
Kentucky—Gabriel Slaughter, *acting*.  
Tennessee—Joseph M'Minn.  
Ohio—Ethan A. Brown.  
Louisiana—James Villere.  
Indiana—Jonathan Jennings.  
Mississippi—George Poindexter.  
Illinois—Shadrach Bond.  
Alabama—William W. Bibb.

#### TERRITORIES.

Missouri—William Clarke.  
Michigan—Lewis Cass.  
Arkansaw—James Miller.

### *Comparison of Asiatic and American Mountains.*

ASIATIC.	Feet.
Dhawalagiri, above the sea . . . . .	27,677
Yamunavatari . . . . .	25,500
Dhaibun . . . . .	24,740

A mountain not named . . . . .	22,768
Ditto . . . . .	24,265
Ditto . . . . .	23,262
Another above Napaul . . . . .	23,052

## AMERICAN.

Chimborazzo . . . . .	21,441
Cayamba Urcu (under the equator) . . . . .	19,386
Antisana . . . . .	19,149
Cotopaxi . . . . .	18,918
El Altar . . . . .	17,256
Popocatipetl (Mexico) . . . . .	17,710
Iztacethuatl (Mexico) . . . . .	15,700

## ANCIENT CITY DISCOVERED.

In the year 1772 excavations were made, by order of the French government, in the small hill of Chatelet in Champagne, on the site of a Roman town destroyed in the wars of Attila, but preserved in part by being covered with earth. Many of the curious articles there found are preserved in Paris in the house of Abbe Tersan, a veteran of fourscore, who is occupied in getting engravings from them for general circulation. An official report by M. Grignian presents some interesting details, respecting this evacuation. The remains of about 90 houses, 8 small crypts, or subterranean chapels, with a number of cellars, cisterns and wells, were discovered. The streets, which were regularly paved, and quite straight, were only from 15 to 20 feet in width; the pavement, where the stones were uneven, was cemented with river pebbles, or gravel. The houses were oblong, and were founded on a bed of stones bound together with lime. Only the better houses had crypts, which were all nearly of one form, some only 7 feet by 8; others 9 by 15; the descent to them was by stone stairs, and the light was admitted by two openings. The cisterns were in diameter from 6 to 8 feet; in depth 15 to 18. Some circular openings, resembling wells, but probably drains (as there are no springs in the hill,) were found; fragments of beautiful pottery were found in them, thrown in, as is supposed by the slaves, to conceal their awkwardness from their masters. Water pipes made of wood, some of them bound with iron, were found; also medals, fragments of statues, goblets, spoons of various shapes—some oval, others circular; lamps, rings, pins, amulets, weighing-scales, surgical instruments, locks and keys. The keys were some of copper,

some iron, the smaller on rings, and many of them like those now in use. Wheels, nails, dishes, knives, and scissors, were likewise found; also many pieces of iron which had escaped decay by being covered with hard lime; likewise pieces of bone, and *styli* for writing on wax tables, of from three to four inches in length. Many fragments of glass were collected, and of a quality which showed that the manufacture was by no means in a state of infancy.

[*Gent. Mag.* June, 1819.]

From the necessity of publishing the Philadelphia Memorial this week, we have been obliged to crowd out much miscellaneous matter.

## MARRIED.

At Cincinnati, (Ohio) on the 28th ult. at Friends' meeting house in that city, Mr. Joseph Bonsal, late of Philadelphia, to Miss Eliza Chadwick.

On the 11th inst. by the Rev. Geo. Chandler, Mr. John H. Connell, to Miss Margaret Beideman, (daughter of the late Daniel Beideman,) all of this place.

On the 12th inst. by the Rev. W. Metcalfe, Dr. Richard M. Greenbank, of Farquhar county (Va.) to Miss Mary Thompson of this city.

On the 16th inst. by the Rev. P. F. Mayer, Mr. John Fullmer, merchant, to Miss Mary, daughter of the late Jacob Bickley, all of this city.

On the 18th inst. by the Rev. Wm. Neill, D.D. Mr. James Corry, to Miss Caroline, daughter of Mr. John Watson, all of this city.

On the 18th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, Mr. Luke Babe, to Miss Elizabeth Babe, all of this city.

## DIED.

In Ireland, the right hon. Wm. Beresford, (lord Daeres) archbishop of Tuam.

In Gallipolis, Ohio, Miss Charlotte le Tallibur, aged 17. This was a case of premeditated suicide, occasioned by extreme sensibility, and romantic ideas, created by novel reading. She imagined herself ridiculed and slighted by a young gentleman who had engaged her affections—she frequently improperly suspected her friends of coyness—and was unhappy because she had no relation. Her parents were from France. She was an orphan—but the heir to a considerable property, and had been well educated.

At New Orleans, on the 15th October last, Capt. James E. Longcope, of the ship Balize, of this port, in the 22d year of his age.

On the 9th inst. at Needlewood, in Frederick county, (Maryland,) Thomas Sim Lee, esq. second governor of Maryland, in the 75th year of his age.

At his residence in Kent county, (Del.) on the — inst. Henry Molleston, esq. governor elect of this state.

On the 14th inst. at his residence in Stratford, (Conn.) in the 93d year of his age, Wm. Sam. Johnson, L. L. D. late president of Columbia College, &c.

On the 15th inst. in the 54th year of his age, Edward Farris, long a highly respectable teacher of this city.

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